



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

science. The statement that "it is easier to believe that God could and would make a fossil at once, and create matter with all its present appearances, than to believe that he has not declared the exact truth about the creation of the world in six days," is calculated rather to throw dust in the air than to point the way toward the discovery of the truth. The writer shows himself entirely unfamiliar with the biblical discussions of the last quarter of a century. To him Job is the oldest book in the Bible, and Moses is constantly referred to as the writer of all parts of the early narratives. The theory of the Bible assumed throughout is of the extreme "high and dry" order. It is likewise open to question whether the author's views on science are any more "modern," for the authorities quoted are for the most part of the last generation, and the book more than once gives evidence of having been prepared some years ago. The remarkable agreement of the narrative in Gen., chap. 1, with the general order of the creation process has long been a commonplace of biblical discussion. But the whole trend of modern thought is away from the practice of attempting to force minute and literal correspondence, as the character of the early records in Genesis is more clearly understood. Moreover, we do not remember to have seen any effort to harmonize Gen., chap. 2, with science, and Mr. Perce wisely avoids the issue here. The book will please those who still undertake the older type of vindication of the biblical creation account.

HERBERT L. WILLETT.

The Ten Commandments. By GEORGE JACKSON, B.A. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1898. Pp. 191. \$1.

The chapters of this book constituted a course of Sunday evening lectures, and, accordingly, are sermons, not essays. Mr. Jackson recognizes that there are problems respecting the decalogue about which controversy has waged hotly, but as his aim is practical rather than critical, he ignores them entirely. He starts with the hypothesis that the ten commandments are of permanent value, a code of morals applying to men now as well as when they were written. The book is free from dogmatism, and in the discourses there is a fairness of interpretation and of application of truth to our day, together with an energy of style which not only interests the reader, but wins from him the conviction that the working theory of the author is altogether correct.

This volume of sermons should find a warm welcome because, among other reasons, it admirably shows how to interpret old truth and the needs of men so as to bring the two together.

FAIRFIELD, ME.

H. R. HATCH.

The Herods. By F. W. FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury, author of *The Life of Christ*, *The Life and Work of St. Paul*, *Eternal Hope*, etc. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co., 1898. Pp. xvi+206. Cloth, \$1.

Dean Farrar in the present volume has a subject which yields itself very well to his literary style. Though on a somewhat small scale, there is no more dramatic period in the world's history than that which this volume covers, and Dean Farrar has given the history in a very vivid setting. While to a large extent he is dependent upon Josephus, his knowledge of the rabbinical literature enables him to supplement the account of the historian with many anecdotes. But his book is a story rather than a history. His discussion of the proper chronological questions is hardly satisfactory. Thus, in the account of Felix we have no consideration of his relation with Cumanus. Indeed, throughout the volume the author's preference is for more vivid description rather than the discussion of questions of more technical historical interest. Further, his knowledge of the literature, while wide, is somewhat in general, and it is rather disappointing that in his discussions he should have overlooked special treatises.

S. M.

LITERARY NOTES.

PROFESSOR MOULTON'S volume upon *The Psalms* in the Modern Reader's Bible is probably as successful as any in the entire series. While there may be occasionally a question as to whether the arrangement may not vary from the real Hebrew parallelism, the excellencies of the new form are too great to be neglected by any students of Hebrew literature. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1898; pp. 32 + 216; cloth, \$0.50.)

DR. FREDERICK A. NOBLE has published another helpful volume in *Our Redemption: Its Need, Method and Results* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co.; pp. 282; cloth, \$1.25), in